IVANOVA, N.B.; LISOVSKAYA, N.P.; SILONOVA, G.V.

Study of the mechanism of activating action of adenylic acid on the phosphorylase B in rabbit muscles. Biokhimiia 29 no.5: 936-944 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

SILONOV, L.N.

Some tunnel diode circuits. Vych. tekh. no.4:5-12 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Transistor circuits) (Tunnel diodes)

SILONOV, N. I.

PA 30/49T29

USSR/Electricity Oct 48
Electrical Equipment
Turbogenerators

"Two Cases From Practical Operation of Electrical Equipment," N. I. Silonov, Engr, ½ p

"Elek Stants" Vol XIX, No 10

Describes (1) breakdown due to independent excitation of turbogenerator, and (2) operation of generator with a damaged exciter.

[redacted] 30/49T29

[redacted], V. I.

Electric Power Stations - Sverdlovsk

Twenty-five years of the Sverdlovsk peat burning electric power station. Elek. sta. 23 no. 3, 1952

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 xxxxx 1953, Uncl.

STIGNEY, M. I.

Electric Lines

Additional data on the effectiveness of automatic reclosing of electric lines. Elek. sta. 23 No. 4 (1952)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 x~~1953~~, Uncl.

SILONOV, Yu. A.
TITLE: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).
SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267

ACCESSION NR: AP3008085

P. A. Nedumov, V. K. Grigorovich. Use of the tungsten resistance thermometer for contactless thermal analysis at temperatures up to 2500C.

Yu. A. Silonov. Unit for determining the evaporation rate of Ta and W on a microbalance for continuous weighing in vacuum.

V. V. Fesenko, S. P. Gordiyenko. Investigation of the composition of evaporation products by the mass-spectrometry method.

V. V. Fesenko, A. S. Bolgar. Evaporation rates and thermodynamic properties of Ti, Zr, Hf, Nb, and Ta monocarbides.

G. S. Pisarenko and others. Mechanical properties of refractory materials in the 20—3000C range.

V. I. Ivenson, D. N. Eyduk. Laws governing deformations.

L. Kh. Pivovarov, A. V. Varaksina. The effect of bonding phase

Card 8/11

SILONOVA, G.V.; LISOVSKAYA, N.P.; LIVANOVA, N.B.

Vacuum-evaporation apparatus for rapid concentration of liquids. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4:434-435 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

MODINTSOV, B.; ZAYTSEV, I.I.; SILONOVA, M.S.; TR[illegible]OVICH, D.P.

New standard for p anning the production of foam rubber goods. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.4:38-41 Ap'64 (MIRA 17:7).

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

L 9697-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5026524 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0069/0069

AUTHORS: Silonova, M. S.; Trofimovich, D. P.; Peschanskaya, R. Ya.; Kydel'nant, N. L.; Gorelik, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining sponge rubber. Class 39, No. 175220 [announced by Scientific Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, sponge, gelatin, gelatinization agent, catapin, latex

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining sponge rubber from latexes, using secondary gelatinization agents. To improve the structure of the sponge, catapin is used as the secondary gelatinization agent.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar64

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.061-496

TOKARZEWSKA, Maria; SILORA, Bronislaw

Redispersing co-polymers of styrene and methacrylic acid.
Polimery tworz wielk 9 no.10:429-431 O '64.

1. Research Laboratory of the Chemical Works, Oswiecim.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82353

Author : Silorov, V.Ya.

Inst : Timiryazev Agricultural Akademy

Title : Theoretical Basis and Experimental Data on Heating Hothouses with a Steam-Air Mixture

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 195?, No 2, 111-120

Abstract : According to the data of TSKhA Vegetable Experimental Station, the principal advantages of hothouses heated with steam-air mixture are utilization of heat waste in the form of steam under a pressure of 0.7-0.5 atmospheres, a constant moistening of the soil, assurance of a uniform heating within each hothouse and the low temperature of the heating pipes (50-57°). -- M.N. Myazdrikova

Card 1/1

"Integral Curves of a Homogeneous Equation of First Order", Ann. [illegible], Heft [illegible], 193-203. (1950).

Silov, G. E.

Silov, G. E. On a theorem of I. M. Gel'fand and its generalizations. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 72, 641–644 (1950). (Russian)

Let y be a generalized nilpotent element in a normed ring $\mathfrak{R}$ with identity element e and let $x=e-y$, $\alpha_n=\|x^n\|$. Gelfand [Rec. Math. [Mat. Sbornik] N.S. 9(51), 49–50 (1941); these Rev. 3, 36] proved that, if $\alpha_n=O(1)$ for $n=0, \pm1, \pm2, \cdots$, then $y=0$. Hille [Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 30, 58–60 (1944); these Rev. 5, 39] improved this result by replacing $O(1)$ by $o(1)$. Stone [] Indian Math. Soc. (N.S.) 12, 1–7 (1948); these Rev. 10, 308] extended the result further by showing that a necessary and sufficient condition for $y^{N+1}=0$ (resp. $y^N=0$) is that $\alpha_n=O(|n|^N)$ (resp. $\alpha_n=o(|n|^N)$). In the present note the author observes that the above results are contained in the following theorem of Gelfand [Rec. Math. [Mat. Sbornik] N.S. 9(51), 41–48 (1941); these Rev. 3, 52]. Let R_0 be a normed ring generated by x and x^{-1}, and for $\alpha_n=\|x^n\|$ assume

$$(1)\qquad \lim_{r\to1}(1-r)^k\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n r^n=0,\quad \lim_{r\to1}(1-r)^k\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_{-n}r^n=0.$$

Then each maximal ideal $M_0\subset R_0$ contains at most $k-1$ distinct primary ideals $I_1, \cdots, I_{k-1}$, where I_j is generated by $(e-x(M_0)e)^j$. Moreover, the element $(e-x(M_0)e)^{k-1}$ is contained in every primary ideal of R_0. [This last statement is only implicit in Gelfand's paper.] As an illustration consider the case discussed by Stone and let R_0 be the ring generated by $(e-y)^{\pm1}$. Then $\alpha_n=O(|n|^N)$ implies condition (1) for $k=N+2$. Furthermore, R_0 has a unique maximal ideal M_0, $x(M_0)=1$, and the zero ideal is primary in R_0. It follows from the last statement of the Gelfand theorem that $y^{N+1}=0$. The case $\alpha_n=o(|n|^N)$ is handled similarly. The paper also contains an example to show that the condition $\alpha_n=O(1)$ for positive n is not sufficient for the first Gelfand result. *C. E. Rickart* (New Haven, Conn.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 12, No. 2 .

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 9
October 1953
Analysis

7-13-54
LL

Math 4

Stone, M. H. On rings of functions with uniform convergence. Ukrain. Mat. Žurnal 3, 404–411 (1951). (Russian)

The author first establishes a simple generalization of the complex form of the Stone-Weierstrass theorem [M. H. Stone, Math. Mag. 21, 167–184, 237–254 (1948); these Rev. 10, 255], as follows. Let $C(G)$ be the (complex) Banach algebra of all continuous complex-valued functions on the compact Hausdorff space G, with the usual algebraic operations and norm. Let L be a closed subalgebra of $C(G)$ containing all constants. Let A be a closed subalgebra of L such that $x \in A$ implies $\bar{x} \in A$. The equivalence relation $\sim$ on G such that $t_1 \sim t_2$ if and only if $f(t_1) = f(t_2)$ for all $f \in A$ obviously dissects G into disjoint closed sets τ. For every such τ, let $J(\tau)$ be the ideal in L of all functions in L which vanish on τ. There is an obvious and natural isomorphism carrying the difference algebra $L - J(\tau)$ onto an algebra of functions defined on τ. The generalized Stone-Weierstrass theorem asserts that if $f \in C(G)$ and if f agrees on every τ with a function in $L - J(\tau)$, then $f \in L$. For $L = A = C(G)$, this is exactly the Stone-Weierstrass theorem. The theorem is applied to prove the following result. Let C be the algebra $C(|z| \leq 1)$ and A the closed subalgebra of C consisting of the functions which are analytic on $|z| < 1$. Let $[A, \Sigma]$ be the smallest closed subalgebra of C containing A and the real functions $f \in \Sigma$. A closed subset S of $|z| \leq 1$ is said to be admissible if S has void interior and if for all z_0 non-$\in S$, $|z_0| < 1$, there is a continuous curve running from z_0 to $|z| = 1$ which does not intersect S. Then it is proved that $[A, \Sigma] = C$ if and only if all sets of points equivalent under the set of functions Σ are admissible. This generalizes a theorem attributed to Hurwin [Moskov. Gos. Univ. Učenye Zapiski 145, Ser. Mat. 3 (1949) (unavailable)].

Silov, G. E.

Silov, G. E. Homogeneous rings of functions. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 6, no. 1(41), 91-137 (1951). (Russian)

The present paper presents another chapter in the already extensive theory of commutative Banach algebras. The paper is divided into six §§, whose contents may be summarized as follows. In §1, certain essential preliminaries are described. Let G be a compact Abelian group, written additively, and let L be a complex Banach space (which may be a commutative Banach algebra or the complex number field), with norm denoted by $|\cdot|$. Consider a complex linear space R of L-valued continuous functions on G, addition and scalar multiplication being defined pointwise. Suppose that R admits a norm $\|\cdot\|$ which need have no connection with the norm $|\cdot|$. Suppose further that for $f(t)\in R$ and $h\in G$, the translate $f(t+h)$ belongs to R, and that for all $h\in G$, there exists a constant $C_h\geq 0$ such that $\|f(t+h)\|\leq C_h\|f(t)\|$ for all $f\in R$. Such a space of L-valued functions is called a homogeneous space of functions. If convergence in the norm $\|\cdot\|$ of a sequence $f_n(t)\in R$ implies the convergence in $|\cdot|$ of $f_n(t)$ to $f(t)$ for each fixed $t\in G$, then the operator $f(t)\to f(t+h)$ is necessarily bounded. A function $f(t)\in R$ is translation-continuous if for every $\epsilon>0$, there exists a neighborhood $U(0)$ in G such that $h\in U(0)$ implies $\|f(t+h)-f(t)\|<\epsilon$. The author first proves that every homogeneous space of functions R which contains a dense set of translation-continuous elements must (a) consist entirely of translation-continuous functions and (b) admit a norm $|||\cdot|||$ equivalent to $\|\cdot\|$ for which $|||f(t+h)|||=|||f(t)|||$ for all $h\in G$. For the case $L=$ the complex numbers and R containing a dense set of continuous characters (which are obviously translation-continuous), assertions (a) and (b) apply.

In §2, a homogeneous space R of L-valued functions is considered which satisfies (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph. The L-valued integral $\int f(t)\,d\mu$ ($d\mu$ representing Haar measure on G) exists, in any of a number of senses, for all $f\in R$. Let $X=\{\chi_\alpha\}$ be the character group of G. The αth Fourier coefficient $C_\alpha(f)$ of $f\in R$ is defined as $\int f(t)\overline{\chi_\alpha(t)}\,d\mu$, and is an element of L. It is proved that $C_\alpha(f)\chi_\alpha(t)\in R$. A brief proof is then given for the theorem of Bochner and von Neumann generalizing Fejér's theorem on trigonometric series [Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 37, 21-50 (1935)], which shows how $f(t)$ can be reconstructed from the elements $C_\alpha(f)$ and the characters $\chi_\alpha(t)$. A corollary is that $C_\alpha(f)=0$ for all α implies $f=0$. Also, the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma is generalized by showing that for every $\epsilon>0$, only a finite number of the elements $C_\alpha(f)$ have norms exceeding ϵ.

The contents of §3 are taken in toto from an earlier treatise by the author [Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov 21 (1947); these Rev. 9, 596], to the review of which we refer for terminology not explained here.

Source: ... Vol 13 No.2

S, 7.1.0V, G. E.

Gel'fand, I. M., and Šilov, G. E. On a new method in uniqueness theorems for solution of Cauchy's problem for systems linear partial differential equations. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 102 (1955), 1065–1068. (Russian)

Préliminaires: soit $S(\alpha, \beta; A, B)$ l'espace des fonctions φ indéfiniment différentiables sur R (α, β, A, B positifs) telles que pour tout $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$, il existe $N_{\varepsilon,\delta}(\varphi) < \infty$ avec

$$|x^k \varphi^{(n)}(x)| \leq N_{\varepsilon,\delta}(\varphi)(A+\delta)^k k^{k\alpha}(B+\varepsilon)^n n^{n\beta},$$

pour tout x, k et n; topologie naturelle. Lemme: soit $f(s)=\sum_{n\geq 0} a_n s^n$, une fonction entière d'ordre $\leq 1/\beta$, de type $\leq \beta/B^{1/\beta}e^{\beta}$; alors l'opérateur différentiel infini $f(D)$, $D=d/dx$, est un opérateur linéaire continu de $S(\alpha, \beta; A, B)$ dans $S(\alpha, \beta; A, Be^{\beta})$. Généralisation des espaces et du lemme à N variables.

Application: on considère le problème de Cauchy pour le système d'évolution

$$(*) \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - P\left(\frac{1}{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, t\right),$$

P étant une matrice carrée (m, m), dont les coefficients sont des opérateurs différentiels linéaires d'ordre q sur R^N, $x \in R^N$, à coefficients indépendants de x, continus en t. On associe à (*) le système $d/dt - P(s, t)$, de matrice fon-

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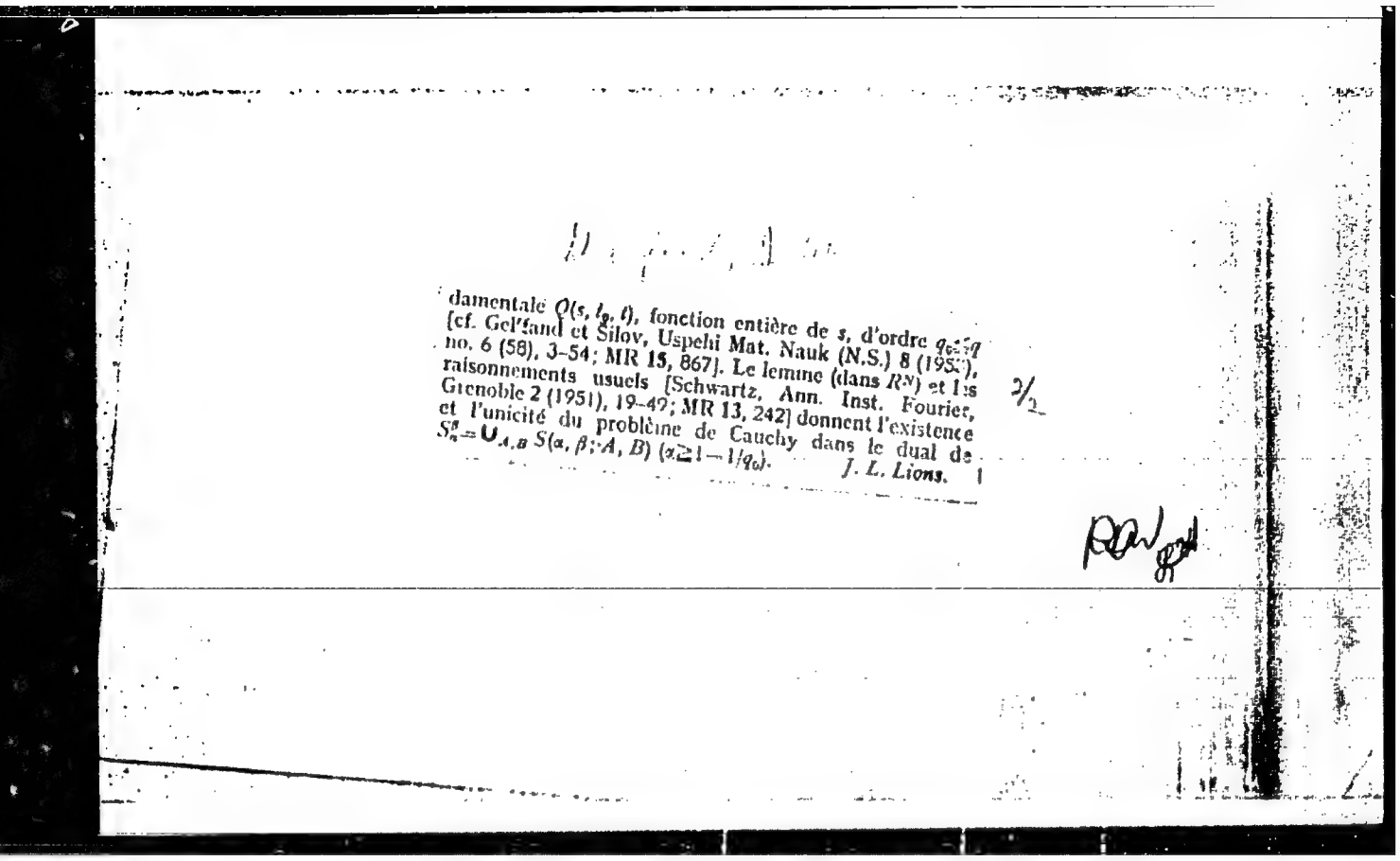
(1)



damentale $Q(s, l_2, l)$, fonction entière de s, d'ordre $q_0 = q$ [cf. Gel'fand et Silov, Uspehi Mat. Nauk (N.S.) 8 (1953), no. 6 (58), 3–54; MR 15, 867]. Le lemme (dans R^N) et les raisonnements usuels [Schwartz, Ann. Inst. Fourier, Grenoble 2 (1951), 19–49; MR 13, 242] donnent l'existence et l'unicité du problème de Cauchy dans le dual de $S_n^q = \bigcup_{A,B} S(\alpha, \beta; A, B)$ $(\alpha \geq 1 - 1/q_0)$.

J. L. Lions.

SILOV, G. E.

1-F\W

Silov, G. E. On a Phragmen-Lindelöf type theorem for a system of linear partial differential equations. Trudy Moskov. Mat. Obšč. 5 (1956), 353–366. (Russian)

Considérons le système d'équations linéaires aux dérivées partielles:

$$(1) \qquad \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = P\left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u(x,t),$$

où $x=(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N)$ est un point de l'espace R_N, $u(x,t)=(u_1(x,t), \cdots, u_m(x,t))$ une fonction (complexe) inconnue, à valeurs dans un espace vectoriel, P une matrice (m lignes, n colonnes) dont les éléments sont des polynomes par rapport aux opérateurs $(2\pi i)^{-1}\partial/\partial x_j$ avec des coefficients constants. L'auteur démontre le théorème suivant: Si pour tout $s=(s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_N)$ les racines caractéristiques de $P(s)$ sont réelles, toute solution du système (1) satisfaisant aux conditions: $|u(x,t)|\leq C_\varepsilon e^{\varepsilon|t|+\varepsilon|x|^\gamma}$ $\gamma<1$; $|u(x,0)|\leq C(1+|x|)^q$ (q entier non négatif) est de la forme $u(x,t)=\sum_{k=0}^{r} u^{(k)}(x)t^k$ ($r\leq q+[\frac{1}{2}N]+m+1$, où les

des équations

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u^{[r]}(x)=0,$$

1/2

SZILOV, G. E.

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u^{[k-1]}(x)=ku^{[k]}(x)\ (k\leq r).$$

Dans le cas particulier simple ($N=1$, $m=1$)

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}=i\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}$$

on obtient un résultat sur les fonctions analytiques qui résulte aussi du théorème classique de Phragmen-Lindelöf. Le résultat ainsi obtenu est assez près du meilleur résultat possible (où $a|x|$ remplace $A|x|^{\gamma}$, $\gamma<1$, dans l'hypothèse). *S. Mandelbrojt* (Paris).

2/2

SILOV, G. E.

"Correct problems for lenear constant coefficient partial differential equations in the real half-space."
To be presented at the IMU International Congress of Mathematicians 1962 - Stockholm, Sweden, 15-22 Aug 62

(Current position not known to this office; in 1955 he was a co-author with GEL'FAND who was at the Instt. of Mathematics, Moscow State University)

SILOVA, R.G.; KUCHEROVA, G.S.; POPOVA, A.N., starshiy tekhnik; MECHIK, N.A., radiomekhanik, rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda; GOLUBKOV, N.I., nadsmotrshchik, udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda; MAROVICH, A.F., rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda

Leading workers and innovators share their experiences with communications workers. Vest. sviazi 20 no.8:15-17 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Brigadir telegrafistov sluzhby gorodskikh telegrafnykh svyazey TSentral'nogo telegrafa SSSR (for Silova). 2. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika 245-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Moskvy (for Kucherova). 3. Moskovskaya gorodskaya telefonnaya set' (for Popova). 4. Televizionnoye atel'ye No.38 (for Mechnik). 5. Moskovskaya gorodskaya radiotranslyatsionnaya set'. (for Golubkov). 6. Nachal'nik pochtovogo vagona Otdeleniya perevozki pochty na Kurskom vokzale v Moskve (for Marovich).
(Telecommunication--Employees)

Silova, T. A.

Azhavitin, V. K. and Silova, T. A. - "Inoculating grasses with germinating seeds," Uchen. zapiski (Kyaz. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 7, 1947, p. 133-39.

SO: U- 3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

SILOVIC, S., prof. inz.

Economic problems of our shipbuilding and shipping, reported to the consultative conference of Yugoslav economists. Brodogradnja 5 no.4:155-167 '54

SILOVIC, S., prof. inz.

Technique of testing ship models. Brodogradnja 5 no.5:207-214 '54.

SILOVIC, Stanko, prof. ing.

Economic speeds of merchand ships. Brodogradnja 6 no.4:145-154 '55.

SILOVIC, Starko, prof. inz.

Modern machinery for merchant ships. Brodogradnja 7 no.3:97-106 '56.

SILOVIC, S., prof., inz.

Computing data for the diagrams in the initial stage of ship designing and projecting. Brodogradnja 8 no.2:59-64 '57.

SILOVIC, S., prof. Ing.

On some problems of modern shipbuilding. A lecture held to the students of the Faculty of Shipbuilding and Ship-Machinery Construction in April 1957. Brodogradnja 8 no.3:85-95 '57.

SILOVIC, Stanko, prof., ing.

International conference on the safety of life at sea, 1960. Brodogradnja 12 no.4:129-132 '61.

1. Odgovorni urednik, "Brodogradnja".

SILOVIC, S., prof. inz.

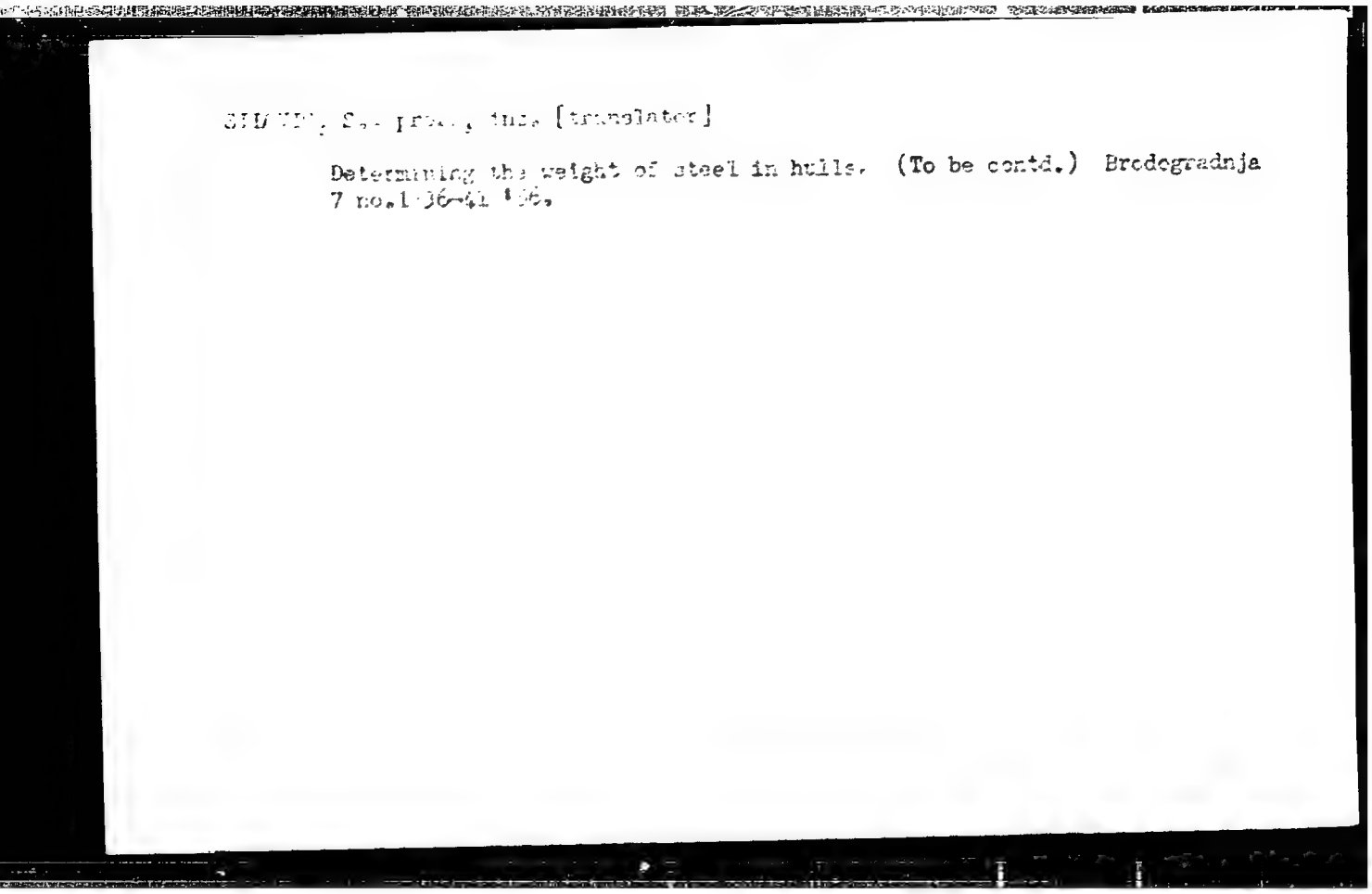
Some problems of the postwar studies of shipbuilding at the Technical Faculty of Zagreb. Bodogradnja 5 no.6:284-290 '54.

SILOVIC, Stanko, prof. inz.

On some problems of resistance and propulsion. On the occasion of the 80th. anniversary of the William Froude method. Brodogradnja 6 no.3:97-102 '55.

SILOVIC, S., prof. dr. s.; FRANCEV, M., inz.

Measurements on the motor ship "Rijeka," and endeavors toward their practical application. Brodogradnja 7 no.1:1-23 '56.



SHIPYARDS, Soviet, this [translator]

Determining the weight of steel in hulls. (To be contd.) Brodogradnja 7 no.1 36-41 '56.

SILOVIC, S., prof. inz. [translator]

Determining the weight of steel in hulls. (Conclusion). Brodogradnja 7 no.2:49-58 '56.

SILOVIC, S., prof. inz.; FANCEV, M., inz.

The screw as instrument for the determination of propulsion data.
Brodogradnja 6 no.6:241-253 '66.

SILOVIC, Stanko, prof. inz.

New less expensive methods of cargo handling. Brodogradnja 14 no.1:16-22 '64

1. Odgovorni urednik, "Brodogradnja".

SILOVSKY, Karel, inz.

Problem of stress in overlapping joints. Zvar sbor 10 no.2: 235-241 '61.

1. Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

MANKA, T., inz.; SILOVSKY, K., inz.; TESAR, S., inz.

Design of the basic equipment for production of the VUS-62 prestressed railroad sleepers. Inz stavby 11 no.6:218-223 Je '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav stavebnictva, Bratislava (for Manka). 2. Katedra pruznosti a pevnosti, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava (for Silovsky and Tesar).

SILOVSKY, Karel, inz.

Operational safety of a cast-iron mould for production of prestressed concrete railroad sleepers. Stroj cas 12 no.6:355-359 '61.

1. Katedra pruznosti a pevnosti Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, Bratislava.

USSR/Metals
Copper
Corrosion

Dec 48

"Anthraquinone Protection of Copper From Corrosion by Sulfur Solutions," L. G. Gindin, R. Kh. Sil's, All-Union Inst Avn Materials, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 6

PA 35/49T67

Shows that anthraquinone lengthens period of "incubation," which precedes beginning of corrosion, by 500,000 times. Table shows effect of anthraquinone on corrosion of copper by sulfur solutions. Decides that anthraquinone cannot properly be called an inhibitor, or its effect be called inhibition since it

35/49T67

USSR/Metals (Contd) Dec 48

does not slow the reaction but rather moves back its beginning, or "immunizes" the metal. Submitted by Acad A. N. Frumkin, 3 Nov 48.

35/49T67

SIL'S, R. KH.

SIL'S, R.Kh.

RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIL'S, R.Kh., inzhener; BEN-YAKIR, R.D., inzhener; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, zamestitel' otvetsvtennogo redaktora; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener, sekretar'; BRILING, N.R., professor, doktor tekhnicheskih nauk; KALISH, G.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER, Ya.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIPGART, A.A.; professor; PRYADILOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROZANOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., inzhener; BROMSH, V.V., zavedyuyshchiy redaktsiyey, inzhener; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; OSIPYAN, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor.

[Method of determining the potential corrosion properties of lubricants] Metod opredeleniia potentsial'noi korrozionnosti masel. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry.1956 49 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut. [Trudy], no. 80) (MLRA 10:1)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta (for Osipyan). 2.Zamestitel' direktora Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta po nauchnoy rabote (for Kozlovskiy).3.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Briling).
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

PHASE I B... ...T... SOV/5055

Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. 3d, 1958.

Gidrodinamicheskaya teoriya smazki. Opory skol'zheniya. Smazka i smazochnyye materialy (Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication. Slip Bearings. Lubrication and Lubricant Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR. 422 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,300 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 3)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Eds. for the Section "Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Slip Bearings": Ye. M. Gut'yar, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and A. K. D'yachkov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Resp. Ed. for the Section "Lubrication and Lubricant Materials": G. V. Vinogradov, Professor, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M. Ya. Klebanov; Tech. Ed.: O. M. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for practicing engineers and research scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection, published by the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines) which was held April 9-15, 1958. Problems discussed were in ... 1) Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and ...

Hydrodynamic Theory (Cont.) SOV/5055

66559

SOV/... -59-15-53765

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 15, p 250 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rozhkov, I.V., Sil's, R.Kh.

TITLE: Method for Determining the Potential Corrosion Aggressiveness of Oil

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metody issledovaniya ingibitorov korrozii metallov (Vses. sov. ... Moscow, 1958, pp 61 - ...

ABSTRACT: An improved device ... has been proposed for determining the corrosion aggressiveness under the conditions of its oxidation. The tested oil is poured into an L-shaped retort and a round metal plate (disk) is also placed there. It is fastened on the tubular foot of a glass bulb which is inserted into the retort. The retort receives a variable inclination by means of an adapter of the revolving type which revolves around an inclined axis. As a result the disk is ... by oil and air. A stirrer for mixing the liquid ... the thermostat revolves separately from the adapter or together with ... The temperature in the thermostat is regulated by a thermoregulator ... In this case a free access of air into the ... The criterion of the aggressiveness of

Card 1/2

66559

SOV/ [illegible]

[illegible] Corrosion Aggressiveness of Oil

[illegible] Conditions of the tests: inclination of the [illegible] from the bottom of the retort [illegible] tem- [illegible] surface of the disk [illegible] quantity [illegible] of corrosion is [illegible] times larger than by [illegible] tests in institutes successfully and have [illegible] are correct and differentiated [illegible] of various oils than by [illegible] test duration of [illegible] hours has been standardized

A. [illegible]

S/081/62/000/004/069/087
B138/B110

AUTHORS: Semenido, Ye. G., Ramayya, K. S., Sharapov, V. I., Sil's, R. Kh., Shchegolev, N. V.

TITLE: Low-viscosity fractions of sulfurous crudes as a base for thickened oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 482, abstract 4M179 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 217-221)

TEXT: With the aim of selecting bases for the production of thickened oils investigation has been made of the sulfur base of the Novo-Ufimka NPZ fractions which boil in the ranges 325-350°C, 325-375°C, 325-400°C and 325-425°C. The sulfurous base investigated, which has a total S content of up to 1 %, has been found to have better viscosity properties, group chemical composition, antioxidation properties etc. than the oil base used in Baku production. For this reason the sulfurous base of the Novo-Ufimka NPZ is recommended for the production of thickened oils which might then undergo motor trials. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/006/085/117
B167/B101

11.9700

AUTHORS: Ramayya, K. S., Sil's, R. Kh.

TITLE: Effect of an oxidation catalyst in oil on the anti-corrosion efficiency of additives containing various functional groups

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 540-541, abstract 6M258 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 223-227)

TEXT: Oil oxidation experiments were carried out on a NAMI-2 (DK-2) apparatus of NAMI at 140°C over a period of 25 hours, with standard lead plates whose weight loss was intermittently determined. Oils from the following sources were studied: sulfur naphthas containing natural oxidation inhibitors, oils from Baku petroleum free from natural inhibitors, and also the same oils in the presence of oxidation catalysts (OC) (Cu stearate, Fe oleate, Cu stearate + Fe oleate, Co naphthenate, Cu stearate + Co naphthenate, at the 0.02% level), with or without additives of various kinds. The Cu, Fe, and Co salts investigated

Card 1/2

Effect of an oxidation catalyst in oil ...

accelerate the corrosion of Pb during the oxidation of oils derived from sulfur-containing petroleum to approximately the value given by oils from Baku petroleum. Additives containing a sulfurized petroleum product (3% Aznii-5) or disulfide compounds (3% Tsiatim-339, 3% Aznii-7) as corrosion inhibitors cease to protect Pb from corrosion if an OC is present. Additives containing the thiophosphoric group (3 and 5% AK-1 (DF-1), 3% Bartiol, 0.7% Lyubrizol-1060, 3% Zintiol, 2% AK-11 (DF-11), 5% Gintset, 1% VNii NP-354) effectively protected Pb from corrosion for long periods of time whether or not any OC was present. Alkaline additives (1% VNii NP-350, 1.5% AK-3 (SB-3) on the basis of ash) inhibited the corrosion of lead for a considerable time in the absence of OC, but in the presence of OC the protection was short-lived and was followed by a more vigorous attack than took place in additive-free oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/005/081/112
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Ramayya, K. S., Borovaya, M. S., Sil's, R. Kh.

TITLE: Laboratory investigation of the antioxidizing efficiency of additives to motor oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 528, abstract 5M214 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 269-272)

TEXT: The results are compared of three methods of oxidation of [illegible]-11 (DS-11) oil without any additive and with each of the following additives: Tsiatim-339, 3%. Tsiatim-339 alkaline, 3%. Bartiol, 3%, Bartiol alkaline, 3%. Gintset, 5 %. Oxidation methods: revised Aznii method at 200°C by absorption of O_2 to 5ml/g of oil, NAMI method (in [illegible]-2 (DK-2) device) at 200°C for 50 hrs and thermooxidizing stability [illegible] 9352-60 (GOST 9352-60) at 250°C. With the NAMI method (the criterion is the quantity of sediment in the oxidized oil) the additives Tsiatim-339, Bartiol, and Gintset were

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prooxidants, Tsiatim-339 alkaline was antioxidant, and Bartiol alkaline did not change the quantity of sediment in the oxidized oil. The evaluation of the action of the additives by the Aznii method was practically the same as by the NAMI method. With the thermooxidizing stability method, an opposite evaluation to that of the first two methods was obtained, namely: all additives were antioxidants, the presence of excess alkalinity in the Tsiatim-339 and Bartiol additives causing a reduction in the antioxidant [illegible]iciency of the additives. The opposite evaluation of the action of the [illegible]itives by the last method is explained by the authors as due to the fact [illegible] with this method the oxidation of the oil takes place in a thin layer, [illegible]result of which the oxidation products formed in the oil volatilize, [illegible] in the case of oxidation in the oil (the first two methods) these [illegible]ter undergo condensation and polymerization with the formation of a sediment which is insoluble in light gasoline. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

L 25658-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4 JD/WB/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AR4048478 S/0081/64/000/013/P033/P033

29
21
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 13P240

AUTHOR: Ramayya, K. S.; Sil'a, R. Kh.

TITLE: The corrosiveness of motor oils

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. avtomob. i avtomotorn. in-ta, vy p. 60, 1963, 10-29

TOPIC TAGS: motor oil, lubricating oil, oil additive, oil corrosiveness, oil stability, oil oxidation, lead corrosion, corrosion testing, oxidation catalyst, copper naphthenate, sulfonate additive

TRANSLATION: The authors demonstrate that the NAMI method (GOST 8245-56) for determining the corrosiveness of motor oils for lead (at 140C for 10 hours), in which no oxidation catalyst is used, is insufficient to characterize the behavior of the new additive-containing oils during use. They investigated the effect of the addition of various concentrations of an oxidation catalyst (copper naphthenate) on the corrosiveness of motor oils with additives of the inhibitory and alkaline types, and found that a determination of the corrosiveness of oil by the NAMI

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L 25658-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4048478 2

method (at 140C) but in the presence of 0.02% copper naphthenate (2 mg Cu/100 g oil) and for 25 hours gave a better indication as to the corrosive behavior of the oil in motors and the effect of additives than provided by the standard NAMI method; at the same time, it made possible an evaluation of the stability of the oil to oxidation. A determination of the corrosiveness of DS-11 oil with various additives by the modified NAMI method gave the following results (name of the additive followed by the weight loss of lead in g/m^2): no additive, 210; 3.5% TsIATIM-339, 190; 6% VNII NP, 185; 6.5% SB-3 (concentrate of basic barium sulfonate) 138; 10% NSK (concentrate of neutral calcium sulfonate), 120; 10% NSK plus 1.5% DF-1, 110; 6 5% SB-3 plus 3.5% AN-22, 0.8; 10% SB-3 plus 1% AN-22, 33; 6.5% SB-3 plus 3.5% DF-1, 0; 10% VNII NP-370, 3; 10% PMS plus 1.5% DF-1, 1; compositions of imported additives varying in class from "premium" to series III, 0-4.5; compositions of Soviet additives varying in class from A to B, 0-4. The authors recommend the use of the modified NAMI method for characterizing the corrosiveness and stability of motor oils (with additives) manufactured according to the international classification. A. Ravikovich.

SUB CODE: FP, MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 25618-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AR4048479 S/0081/64/000/013/P033/P034

24
17
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 13P243

AUTHOR: Ramayya, K. S.; Sil's, R. Kh.; Krivoruchenko, N. T.; Bykovskaya, G. A.

TITLE: Resin formation and increase in viscosity of motor oils during their oxidation

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. avtomob. i avtomotorn. in-ta, vyp. 60, 1963, 59-66

TOPIC TAGS: motor oil, lubricating oil, oil viscosity, oil oxidation, resin formation, precipitate formation, oil additive, thiophosphate additive

TRANSLATION: Oils were oxidized in the DK-2 device by the NAMI method at 200C for periods up to 70 hours. The oxidized oil was diluted with petroleum ether and the precipitate formed was filtered off. From part of the filtrate, the resins were isolated by adsorption on silica gel, while from the remainder of the filtrate, an oil was obtained which contained resins but did not contain precipitate. From the viscosity (v_r) of the oxidized oil which contained resins but did not contain precipitate and the viscosity (v_o) of the same oil following

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L 25618-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4048479

removal of the resins, the authors calculated the specific viscosity as the ratio $(v_r - v_o)/v_o$. The content of precipitate and resin and the specific viscosity in the oxidized motor mineral oils AS-6, AS-9.5 and DS-11, without additives and with various additives, were then determined. The results showed that the specific viscosity is a useful index of the accumulation of resins in the oil during oxidation. The addition of thiophosphate additives (AN-22, V-353, DF-11, DF-1, Orobis-267, Monto-493) to the oil increased the precipitate formation, and in most cases also decreased the specific viscosity. Detergent additives containing Ca and Ba decreased resin formation in the oils. A. Ravikovich

SUB CODE: FP, MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 9102-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(b) Pr-4 ASD(m)-3/AFETR/ASD(p)-3/SSD/
AFTC(p) JD/WB/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AT3001319 S/2933/63/005/000/0231/0235

AUTHOR: Ramayya, K. S.; R. Kh. Sil's; M. S. Borovaya; N. G. Puchkov B

TITLE: A method for determining the corrosiveness of oils from sulfur-containing crude oils and the anticorrosive effect of additives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 5, 1963, 231-235

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, crude oil, sulfurous crude, corrosion, oil additive, corrosion prevention, alkylphenol, alkylsalicylate, copper stearate, copper naphthenate, hydrorefining

ABSTRACT: Investigations by the standard methods give excessively low values for oil corrosiveness, and the testing conditions are too mild for the differential evaluation of the anticorrosive effectiveness of currently used additives. The corrosiveness of motor oils obtained from sulfur-containing crudes was therefore investigated using experimental conditions which were chosen in consideration of the fact that in an engine, the processes of oxidation are catalyzed by the metal surface of the machine parts as well as by the abrasion products, various highly dispersed metal particles suspended in the oil, and by organic metal salts dissolved or dispersed in the oil. Thus, in order to catalyze the

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oxidative reactions during the 25-hour experiment, copper stearate or naphthenate were added in the amount of 0.02% by weight. The results of tests with and without a catalyst at 140C on five selectively refined oil samples and five hydrorefined oil samples obtained from sulfur-containing crude oils showed that the corrosion of lead in oils from sulfurous crudes was increased considerably under the influence of a catalyst. A study of additives under similarly extreme experimental conditions showed that motor oils with almost no corrosiveness can be obtained by the combination of alkylphenol additives with alkyl-salicylates (up to 10% and higher) or by additives consisting of cleansing and inhibiting components. The effect of barium and calcium sulfonates on lead corrosion in different oils is plotted against time for different additive concentrations, and the advantages of sulfonate additives over others with respect to their stabilizing and anticorrosive effects are shown. The corrosion factor obtained by the method proposed in this paper indirectly

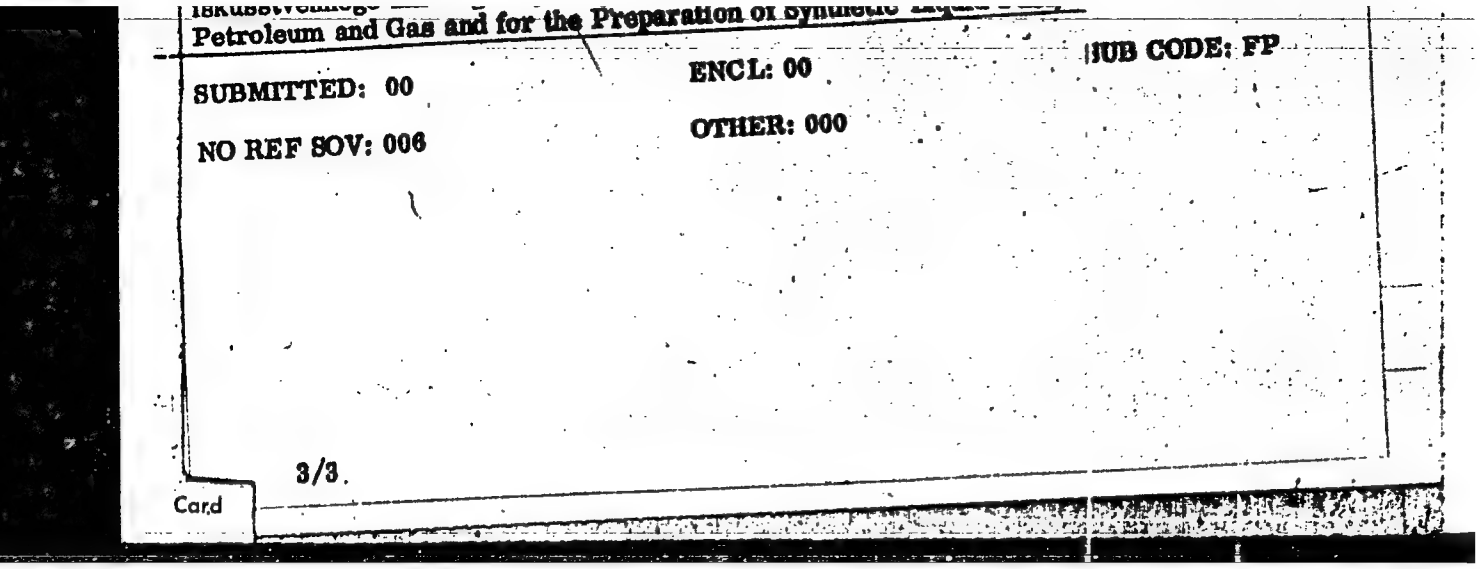
has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

2/3

Card

L 9102-65
ACCESSION NR: AT3001319

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'ny*y i avtomotorny*y institut (Central Scientific Research Institute for Automobiles and Automotive Engines); [illegible] issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu [illegible] for the Refining of



Petroleum and Gas and for the Preparation of synthetic [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

3/3

Card

137-58-2-2908

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sil'tsova, M. A., Slepova, Ye. Z.

TITLE: New Die Lubricants for the Deep Drawing and Superdeep Drawing of Sheet-steel Parts (Novyye shtampovyye smazki dlya glubokoy i osobo glubokoy vytyazhki detaley iz listovoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1957, Nr 3, pp 37-45

ABSTRACT: Consideration is given to the advantages and disadvantages of the new-type lubricants being used in deep drawing, to the technical and economic aspects of their introduction into industry, and to the technology of manufacturing lubricants based on calcium soap and gypsum. Results of shop testing of the new lubricants are included.

Ye. L.

1. Dies—Lubrication—Test results 2. Lubricants—Applications

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Solomonov, N. SOV/24-58-4-36/39

TITLE: Application of Technological Lubricants and Special Coatings During Shaping of Metals by Applying Pressure (Primeneniye tekhnologicheskikh smazok i spetsial'nykh pokrytiy pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem) Conference at the Institute for Mechanical Engineering of the Ac.Sc. USSR (Soveshchaniye v Institute mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, p 153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held in December, 1957. The following papers were read: "General Relations and the Mechanism of Operation of Lubricants During Shaping of Metals by Applying Pressure" by V.I. Likhtman, S.Ya. Veyler (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR - Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Ac.Sc.USSR); "Application of Principles of the Hydrodynamic Theory to the Process of Cold Stamping" by Ye.I. Isachenkov (NIAT); "New Stamping Lubricants for Deep and Particularly for Very Deep Drawing of Components made of Sheet Steel" by M.A. Gil'teora (Gor'kovskiy avtozavod - Gor'kiy Automobile Works); "Lubricants for Stamping Sheet of Steel and of Various Alloys" by Yu.P. Davydov (VIAM);

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Application of Technological Lubricants and Special Coatings During Shaping of Metals by Applying Pressure Conference at the Institute for Mechanical Engineering of the Ac.Sc.USSR

"New Lubricants for Wire Drawing" by K.G. Smirnova (TsNIIChERMET); "Investigation of Technological Lubricants Applied for Hot Stamping of Metal Components" by G.A. Dovnar (Minskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. I.V. Stalina - Minsk Polytechnical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin); "Investigation and Testing of Certain Technological Lubricants and Methods of Applying these on the Dies of Presses During Hot Stamping of Aluminium Alloys" by B.R. Shor (TsNIITMASh); "Lubricants Used in Shaping of Metal by Pressure" by G.B. Zhuravskiy (Aviatsionnyy zavod - Aviation Works). The data given in the individual papers show the increasing use of liquid, paste and solid technological lubricants and special coatings in highly efficient processes of shaping metals by applying pressure in the production of complicated components from various heavy and light non-ferrous alloys. The undertakings of the chemical and the oil industries have so far not organised the

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production of the appropriate lubricants and the instrument industry does not produce instruments for determining the main parameters of these lubricants. So far, investigations by individual institutes of the Ac.Sc.USSR on technological lubricants have not been carried out on a sufficiently large scale and have not been adequately co-ordinated. The same applies to other institutes.

S. Ya. Veyler (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR - Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Ac.Sc.USSR) reported on work in the field of lubricants for cold stamping. Since the result of this work is little known, it was proposed to devote to it a specially convened extended seminar at the Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac.Sc.USSR.

Co-ordination was urged of the research work in the use of lubricants for shaping of metals by pressure and this

Card3/4

task should be undertaken by the Laboratoriya obrabotki metallov davleniyem Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Laboratory for Shaping of Metals by Pressure of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac.Sc.USSR). The importance was pointed out of putting onto the market instruments for determining the main parameters of lubricants and also of automatic equipment for coating dies with technological lubricants. It is necessary to work out standard specifications for technological lubricants and also recipes and methods of analysis of such lubricants and to increase the manufacture by the industry of standard technological lubricants. At regular intervals, symposia should be published on technological lubricants and special coatings used in the shaping of metals by applying pressure.

7

FRASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4961

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Tekhnologicheskiy smazki dlya obrabotki metallov davleniyem (Industrial Lubricants Used in Processing of Metals) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 96 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR.

Ed.: A. V. Korolev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: O. M. Sobolova; Tech. Ed.: L. P. Gordeyeva; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel, production engineers, and students in schools of higher technical education and technikums.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles analyzing the research on industrial lubricants used in processing of metals conducted by various institutes and plant laboratories. It is stated that these lubricants improve the metal-forming process and increase the wear resistance of tools (dies), thereby

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increasing the quantity and quality of production. Also included are papers discussed at an All-Union convention on industrial lubricants held under the auspices of the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission for Machine-Building Processes of the Institute of Science of Machines, AS USSR). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some articles and are all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Isachenkov, Yu. I. Application of Principles of the Hydrodynamic Lubrication Theory to Stamping Processes	3
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Card 2/3

Industrial Lubricants Used (Cont.) SOV/4961

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS213.A36)

Card 3/3

VK/dfk/os
4/20/61

ANTONYANOV, S., inzh.; AYRAPETOV, P., arkhitektor; SILUANOVA, G., arkhitektor.

Soundproofing linings from waste wood. Na stroi.Ros. 6 no.2: 24-27 F '64. (MIRA 19:1)

AYRAPETOV, D.P.; SILUANOVA, [illegible]

Increase the production of particle-fiber soundproofing products.
Strel. mat. 10 no.2:[illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:6)

[illegible]

[illegible] in foreign countries. [illegible]

(MIRA 17:[illegible])

SILUIANOV, N. (U.R.S.S.)

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and the stages of its development. Probleme econ 15 no.8:8-20 Ag '62.

SIL'KOV, G. D. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the working cycles of ship compressors." Mos, 1958. 11 pp (Mos Tech Inst of Fish Industry and Economy im A. I. Mikoyan), 110 copies (KL, 36-58, 113)

SILUKOV, G.D., inzh.

Determining the basic parameters of a marine compressor work cycle. Sudostroenie 24 no.2:26-30 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Air compressors)

SILUKOV, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Establishing diagrams of a ship's certified capacity. Sudostroenie 26 no.12:23-26 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Ship propulsion)

PETROV, V.N.; SAVEL'YEV, A.G.; SILUKOV, G.D.

Pulse transmitter of the number of revolutions of a turbo-compressor. Izm. tekh. no. 3:14-15 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Turboblowers—Testing)

SILUKOV, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Plotting certification diagrams for ships with controllable pitch propellers. Sudostroenie 28 no.9:26-29 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Ship propulsion)

SILUKOV, Yu. D., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into adherence and resistance to the free play of motor vehicle wheels under conditions of lumber transport." Moscow, 1960. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Forestry Engineering Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 161)

SILUKOV, Yu.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Motion on snow of the MAZ-501 motortruck with extra-wide lug-type tires. Avt.prom. 28 no.1:23-24 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Motortrucks—Tires)

[redacted] (MIRA 18:8)

[redacted]

SILUSZEK, Mikolaj, inz.

Production and use of knuckle chains. Przegl techn 85 no.29:10 19 Jl'64.

SILUYANOV, B.P.

Transistor voltage stabilizer with a general minus lead. Izm.tekh. no.5:37 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SILUYANOV, M.

New stage in the development of the socialist international division of labor. Vop.ekon. no.1:17-25 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Foreign economic relations)

SILUYANOV, N.

Fraternal collaboration and mutual aid of socialist countries.
Vop.ekon. no.3:22-40 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Mutual Economic Assistance Council)

SILUYANOV, N.; KUDRYASHOV, M.

International organization of a new type. Vnesh.torg. 30 no.9:2-7 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Mutual Economic Assistance Council)

SILUYANOV, N.

Developing and strengthening the economic cooperation of socialist countries. Vop. ekon. no.8:3-17 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mutual economic assistance council)
(Europe, Eastern--Economic conditions)

ILUYANOV, V.

Put the creativeness of the masses in the service of the seven-year plan. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.19:16-18 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva.
(Technological innovations) (Suggestion systems)

SILUYANOV, V.

Decision of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technological Societies. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.7:75 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Research)

VOZNESENSKAYA, G.A., kand.med.nauk; BOZIYAN, Kh.A., vrach (Stepanakert); SILIYANOVA, V.A., kand.med.nauk; GRIGOROVSKIY, I.M., prof.; KUNDIYEV, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev); MARSHAK, M.S., prof.; ZALIOPO, M.N.; DONETSKAYA, L.M.; ORGANOVA, M.G.

Health hints. Zdorov'e 9 no.3:30-31 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(HYGIENE)

SILUYANOV, V.

Urgent tasks of scientific and technical societies. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.11:29-33 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

SILUYANOV, V.

Activity of scientific and technical societies should be on the level of new problems. NTO no.1:22-24 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv. (Research, Industrial)

SILUYANOV, V.

Let us hasten the creation of material and equipment for the development of communism. MTO no.5:2-4 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
(Russia--Economic policy)

SILUYANOV, V.

The patriotic movement of our time. MTO 2 no.7:3-4 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

SILUYANOV, V.

For extensive mechanization of engineering and office work. NTO 2 no.8:18-20 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

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Author : Siluyanova, V. A.
Inst : 1st Moscow Medical Instituto
Title : The Influence of the Central Nervous System on the Venous Pressure in Hypertension and other Cardiovascular Diseases

Orig Pub : Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, 1956, Vol 1, 54-67

Abstract : Measurements were made of venous pressure (VP) in 56 healthy people, 17 patients in stage I, 25 in stage II, and 16 in stage III of hypertension (Myasnikov classification). In the healthy subjects and in patients in stage I, the VP was 70-116 mm water; it was elevated in some of the patients in stage II; in stage III, in the presence of coronary insufficiency, there was marked venous hypertension. However, in the cerebral form of hypertension (stage III), the VP was either normal or low. Emotional

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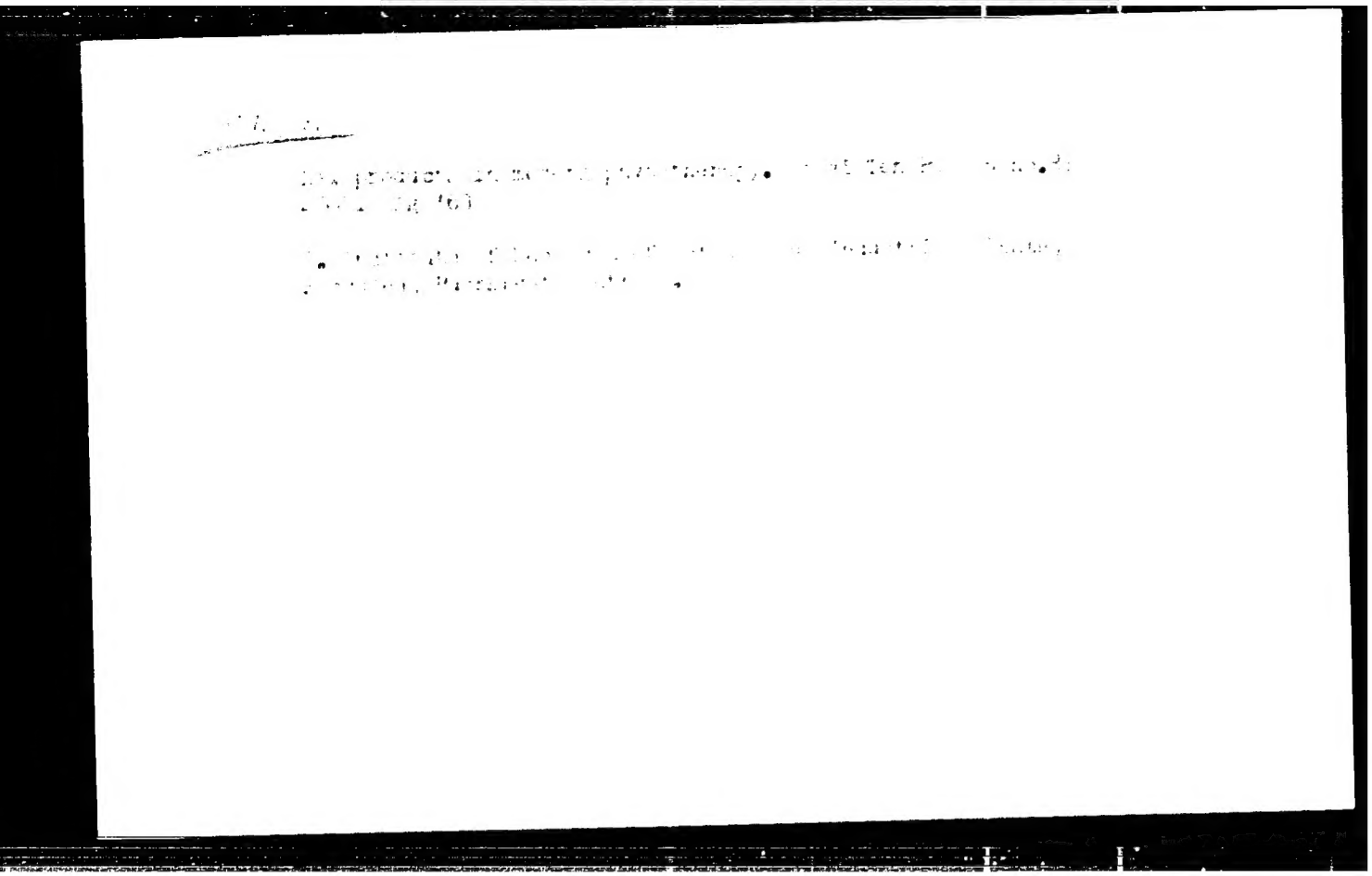

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